

Phylum - Aschelminthes MCQ Question Answer

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Question: 1. Which disease is caused by a nematode ?

- Option A. Amoebiasis
- Option B. Filariasis
- Option C. Poliomyelitis
- Option D. Leprosy

Question: 2. In Ascaris, the mode of formation of ova is

- Option A. telogenic
- Option B. budding
- Option C. hypergonic
- Option D. didelphic

Question: 3. In the Ascaris egg, the first larva hatches out in the

- Option A. stomach of host
- Option B. intestine of host
- Option C. outside the body of host
- Option D. uterus of female ascaris

Question: 4. Ascaris lumbricoides is a worm of class Nematoda of the Phylum

- Option A. platyhelminthes
- Option B. annelida
- Option C. arthropoda
- Option D. aschelminthes

Question: 5. Which of the larvae of Ascaris is most pathogenous in the host ?

- Option A. First in embryosphere
- Option B. Second in embryosphere
- Option C. Third in liver
- Option D. Fourth in lungs

Question: 6. The infective stage in the life cycle of Ascaris is

- Option A. fertilized egg
- Option B. cyst
- Option C. second larva
- Option D. third larva

Question: 7. The period of incubation in Ascaris outside the human body is

- Option A. 4 to 8 days

- Option B. 8 to 14 days
- Option C. 15 to 30 days
- Option D. more than 30 days

Question: 8. The cuticle has spines in

- Option A. Fasciola
- Option B. Taenia
- Option C. Ascaris
- Option D. Dracunculus

Question: 9. A gravid proglottid has

- Option A. both male and female reproductive organs
- Option B. only male reproductive organs
- Option C. only female reproductive organs
- Option D. branched uterus filled with completed eggs

Question: 10. Infection of Ascaris usually occurs by

- Option A. mosquito bite
- Option B. tse tse fly
- Option C. imperfectly cooked pork
- Option D. contaminated water and vegetables

Question: 11. Pineal setae arise from

- Option A. vulva of female Ascaris
- Option B. roof of diencephalon
- Option C. cloaca of an amphibian
- Option D. cloaca of male roundworm

Question: 12. The female Ascaris can be distinguished from the male by

- Option A. curved posterior part
- Option B. straight posterior part
- Option C. pinearl setae
- Option D. shorter in size

Question: 13. Which of the following is almost devoid of external features ?

- Option A. Liver fluke
- Option B. Tapeworm
- Option C. Blood fluke
- Option D. Nematode worms

Question: 14. The lateral epidermal chords of Ascaris eneolse in it

- Option A. nerve cords

- Option B. blood vessels
- Option C. excretory ducts
- Option D. reproductive ducts

Question: 15. Number of testis in male Ascaris is

- Option A. one
- Option B. one pair
- Option C. two pairs
- Option D. three pairs

Question: 16. Lips of Ascaris are

- Option A. cartilaginous
- Option B. homy
- Option C. bony
- Option D. denticulate

Question: 17. Sense organs of Ascaris are

- Option A. epidermal cords
- Option B. spicules
- Option C. papillae and amphids
- Option D. circumcentric ring

Question: 18. The body cavity of Ascaris is a pseudo-coel because

- Option A. it contains large cells termed pseudo-coelocytes
- Option B. it is bounded externally by muscle layer and internally by intestines
- Option C. it has very little parenchyma
- Option D. it is filled with pseudocoelomic fluid

Question: 19. The intermediate host in the life cycle of Ascaris is

- Option A. cattle
- Option B. man
- Option C. a fresh water fish
- Option D. none of these

Question: 20. Ascaris is not swept out of host's alimentary canal, under the effect of peristalsis because

- Option A. it has slender form of body
- Option B. it is firmly attached to gut wall of host
- Option C. due to its own undulating movement against the direction of peristalsis
- Option D. due to its hard cuticle

Question: 21. The female genital pore in Ascaris is situated on the ventral side

- Option A. about 1/3 behind from the anterior end
- Option B. middle part of the body
- Option C. about 1/3 ahead of the posterior end
- Option D. terminal at the posterior end

Question: 22. The life span of Ascaris is

- Option A. more than 30 days
- Option B. six months
- Option C. nine months
- Option D. about an year

Question: 23. Below the cuticle in Ascaris lies a thin layer of epidermis having scattered nuclei and no partition walls. This is known as

- Option A. multinucleated epidermis
- Option B. multicellular epidermis
- Option C. aseptate epidermis
- Option D. syncytial epidermis

Question: 24. The dorsal and ventral lines in Ascaris contain

- Option A. nerve cords
- Option B. nerves
- Option C. excretory canals
- Option D. oviducts

Question: 25. Ascaris is found as endoparasite in

- Option A. blood of man
- Option B. intestine of man
- Option C. muscles of pig
- Option D. body cavity of man

Question: 26. Development of Ascaris eggs require

- Option A. oxygen
- Option B. moisture
- Option C. a temperature lower than that of human body
- Option D. a temperature higher than that of human body

Question: 27. In order to counter act the host's digestive juices, Ascaris produces

- Option A. a hormone
- Option B. an antienzyme
- Option C. enterokinase
- Option D. hydrochloric acid

Question: 28. Ascaris is

- Option A. monogenetic
- Option B. digenetic
- Option C. poly genetic
- Option D. any of these

Question: 29. In the life cycle of Ascaris, the rhabditi form larvae are liberated in the

- Option A. lungs before migrating to small intestine
- Option B. human excreta
- Option C. Soil
- Option D. upper part of small intestine

Question: 30. In Ascaris, the excretory organs are

- Option A. nephridia
- Option B. kidneys
- Option C. excretory cells
- Option D. flame cells

Answer Sheet

1	B	
2	A	
3	B	
4	D	
5	D	
6	C	
7	C	
8	B	
9	D	
10	D	
11	D	
12	B	
13	B	
14	C	
15	B	
16	B	
17	C	
18	B	
19	D	
20	C	
21	A	
22	D	
23	D	
24	A	
25	B	
26	C	
27	C	
28	A	
29	C	
30	C	